

# Iron County Register.

E. D. AKE, : : : : EDITOR.

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IRONTON, MO..

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

Dr. Jno. T. Hodgen, Missouri's greatest surgeon, died at his home in St. Louis last Friday, after a short illness. His remains were buried in Bellefontaine cemetery.

Judge Laughlin last Monday rendered a decision declaring the Johnson gambling law unconstitutional, null and void. That law made gambling a felony. The St. Louis sporting fraternity are jubilant.

The Democratic caucus at Jefferson City last week adopted a redistricting bill which has been submitted to the Legislature and will become a law this week. Iron county is placed in the 10th District, with the counties of Jefferson, Washington, Ste. Genevieve, Perry, St. Francois, Madison, and Reynolds, and portions of the city of St. Louis and St. Louis county.

## Obstructing the State Laws.

In response to a call made in the REGISTER of the 13th ult., the Doniphan Prospect publishes the following:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,  
To the County Court of Ripley County, Mo.:

You will please take notice that the United States of America claim that certain of the entries of the public lands of the United States made in the Jackson (now Iron) Missouri, Land District, under the provisions of act of Congress, approved August 4th, 1854, entitled, "An Act to Graduate and Reduce the Price of Public Lands to Actual Settlers and Cultivators," for which patents were subsequently issued, were fraudulently and evasively made, and that proceedings are about to be instituted in the courts of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri, to vacate said entries and annul said patents.

You are notified further, that the United States will resist and contest by legal proceedings, any sale or attempted sale, under the delinquent tax laws of the State of Missouri, of lands entered under said act of Congress, upon the ground that said entries were fraudulently and evasively made, and that the patents therefor were issued without authority of law.

By direction of the Attorney-General of the United States.

WM. H. BLISS,  
Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.  
St. Louis, March 25th, 1882.

We beg to say at the outset, that if the Government has been defrauded out of an acre of land, we are in favor of the proper officers proceeding at once to recover it on or under any principles of law or equity. Moreover, we are heartily in favor of the prosecution and punishment of every person who may have participated in it. But instead of proceeding to do this in a business way, Mr. Bliss goes about trying to interfere with honest men's business; attempting to obstruct the laws of the State and prevent their enforcement.

Every one who has a modicum of common sense knows that not one acre in every hundred thousand of the graduated lands entered at Jackson—the patents to which have long since been issued by the Government at Washington—can now be recovered; for it has long since gone into the hands of honest and innocent holders; yet, in the face of this—in the face of the fact that Congress itself in 1873 passed an act confirming these graduated entries, Mr. Bliss undertakes, by a notification—not by any legal proceedings—to nullify the revenue laws of our State—to repeal them, so to speak—and tell the officers of the State Government they shall not enforce the law.

The lands lie there. They have been patented by the United States for twenty-five years. The taxes remain unpaid from one to five years last past. The laws of the State of Missouri make them taxable, and the laws make it the duty of the officers to proceed against these lands and sell them to collect the revenue to support both the State and county governments, to build roads, and support schools; but Bliss tells the officers to obey his mandate, and not the laws of the State!

If Mr. Bliss wishes to test his sincerity, let him commence his suits in the courts and test the questions in a proper way. We warn him now not to interfere with the enforcement of the State laws.

We suggest that the Grand Jury of Ripley county look into this matter, and see how far Mr. Bliss has obstructed, or attempted to obstruct, our State revenue laws, or the officers in the discharge of their legal duties, and to take such action as may be proper.

In the mean time, we call the attention of Governor Crittenden to the action of Mr. Bliss in attempting to stop the collection of the revenue. These interior counties, when all the taxes are collected, have barely enough revenue to pay their current expenses of local government; and if Mr. Bliss is to be permitted to interpose his dictum, and stop the collection of taxes on large bodies of land, the county governments may as well dissolve at once. But we think they will not exactly do that.

## Emerson Dead.

The Republican of 28th of April says: "Ralph Waldo Emerson, the sage and the philosopher, is dead. After a sickness of a few days, the man whose name has been on the lips of millions for half a century or more, whose fame extended over both hemispheres, whose equal for breadth of research and understanding of mankind was scarcely to be found in all the wide world, expired at his beautiful home in Concord last evening."

Mr. Emerson's death will be a grief to the cultured and thinking of every race and country. He was confessedly the first scholar and philosopher of his time.

The Emerson family is one of the oldest in New England, and although it only now numbers a score or less, has maintained a race of fine scholars and writers. Judge Emerson, of this place, is the only member of the family known to reside west of the Mississippi.

## Land Titles.

The Globe-Democrat of the 27th of April contained what purported to be a copy of a bill proposed by District Attorney Bliss to have Congress to pass, which he says is in the interest of innocent holders of titles. The bill has some good features, and some objectionable. For instance, it proposes to confirm all entries made, whether fraudulent or otherwise, where the title has passed into the hands of innocent holders for value, "provided that the conveyances under which such innocent purchaser holds title shall have been recorded prior to the 1st day of January, 1880, or if sold under a judicial sale for taxes prior to the 1st day of April, 1882."

Why set up the 1st of January, 1880, and the 1st of April, 1882, as arbitrary dates at which time the deeds must be recorded? Why should one man whose deed was recorded on the 31st day of December, 1879, stand in a different and better position than he whose deed was recorded two days afterwards? One shall be protected, and the other shall be stamped as tainted with fraud. What difference does it make to the United States just when a man's deed is or was recorded? How does that affect the United States Government one way or the other? Congress has no right to pass a law stamping any past act as fraudulent, which was not such when the transaction occurred. Many persons are careless about recording their deeds, and an innocent purchaser is much more likely to be careless about that than a sharp scamp who is guilty of a fraud in acquiring it.

Then, too, judicial sales for back taxes are in progress all over the State at every term of the court. Some sales will have been made on the last day of March, some on the first day of April—all in like good faith, and the money paid; and yet Mr. Bliss' bill proposes to confirm one, and stamp the other as a badge of fraud. This is quite too preposterous a thing, we submit, for Congress to do.

But a still more objectionable feature is that the bill provides that in any suit which the United States may institute within five years, to recover any lands, the burden of proof shall be on the claimant or owner, to prove that he is an innocent owner!

In other words, under this bill, all Mr. Bliss has to do is to bring suit against any poor d—l down in the country who is unable to defend his title up in the United States, and he need not prove any fraud, any misconduct on the part of the poor fellow whose title is attacked; and unless the poor man assumes the burden of proof and does prove that he is an innocent holder, he loses his land. He may be ever so innocent, he may die, and his widow and children do not know and can not prove that he was an innocent holder, and therefore the land is confiscated by this judicial legerdemain.

The universal rule of law is that fraud must not only be pleaded, but it must be proved; for every transaction, regular on its face, is presumed to be honest until the contrary is proven.

It will be seen that, while Mr. Bliss claims that his bill is in the interest of innocent holders, it is a fraud on them; for it undertakes to radically change the established rules of evidence, and to stamp with fraud, by legislative presumptions, transactions which the law as it stands, and has always stood, presumes to be honest.

The bill should not pass without important changes.

## Circumstances Alter Cases.

John Williams, a merchant of Rutledge, Georgia, sued a desperado. The defendant entered the store in a furious passion, held out the summons in one hand, clutched a long knife in the other hand, and said: "Williams, have you sued me?" Williams knew that an immediate "Yes" would make him sure of a stab. "Let me get my spectacles so that I can read the paper," he said. He went behind the counter and came back, not with his glasses, but with an ax across his shoulder. "Yes," he said, "I have sued you." "All right," replied the desperado; "I guess I'll pay the bill."

## Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

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# JUST RECEIVED!

An immense lot of Ladies' and Children's Shoes—custom-made—genuine kid and pebble goat. These shoes are warranted all leather; they will be sold low.

1,000 Yards

Imported Silk Irish Poplins!

Cost \$1 10 to import: they will be sold at 37½ cents per yard.

We have just received a large invoice of All-Linen Damask Towels;

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

We have bought the contents of a large millinery store in St. Louis, and will open this morning with a large line of Ladies' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS, at 30 cents on the dollar!

Clothing at Half the Price.

It can be bought elsewhere.

W. H. BYERS, Prop'r. C. KINDELL, Manager.  
Bonanza Boot, Shoe and Clothing Co.,  
Next to Academy of Music, Ironton.

## Why the Silver Law Should Stand.

The minority report of the House Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency on Silver, submitted by Mr. Smith (Republican), of Illinois, presents the facts connected with the question in a very fair and forcible manner. The Secretary of the Treasury complains that of the 100,000,000 silver dollars coined under the existing law only \$34,000,000 has been asked for purposes of circulation, while \$66,000,000 remains in the vaults of the Treasury; but Mr. Smith replies to this that the people are unwilling to circulate any large quantity of coin, whether gold or silver, they prefer the more convenient and portable form of certificates or bills to either. They prefer a silver certificate to silver coin, and they prefer also a gold certificate to gold coin. But it is a misstatement to assert that the \$66,000,000 silver dollars in the Treasury are out of circulation and idle. They are virtually in constant use and circulation in the certificates which represent them, just as a national bank's capital is in circulation in the bills it emits. The reason why a larger amount of gold is in actual circulation than silver is that the Treasury Department has ruled against the unrestricted issue of gold certificates. The people would rather have gold bills than gold coin, and but for this ruling of the Treasury they could return the gold and ask for certificates in the place of it.

Another complaint of the Secretary of the Treasury is that "a continuance of the coinage as at present progressing will reduce us to an exclusive silver currency, and to a place in the commercial world among the minor and less civilized nations" by driving gold out of the country. The minority report meets this assertion with the fact that more gold has flowed to our shores since we remonetized silver and resumed the coinage of it than before.

The estimated amount of gold coin in the country at the close of each fiscal year since the act authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar was as follows:

1873	\$27,429,570
1874	286,491,086
1875	288,953,891
1876	439,775,753

So that, instead of silver driving gold out of the country, the very contrary is true, up to this time, the quantity of gold in the country has nearly doubled since we resumed the coinage of silver dollars, four years ago.

In answer to the statement in the minority report that gold and silver will not circulate side by side, and the coinage of silver dollars has not added to the volume of the tools of exchange, the minority say: "We point to the fact that \$400,000,000 of gold is in circulation in the country to-day, side by side with the \$170,000,000 of silver coin and silver certificates; and the silver dollars and silver certificates which are performing all the functions of the best money have increased the volume of the tools of exchange to that amount."

try conspires with considerations of sound currency to maintain the silver law and resist all efforts at its repeal or modification.—Republican.

## LATE NEWS.

Cadet Whittaker is in Chicago looking for work.

The Princess Louise will return to Canada in the middle of this month.

Ex-Secretary Hunt expects to leave for St. Petersburg on the 20th inst.

The Governor-General of Russia has put at stop to the expulsion of Jews.

Two hundred Russian Jews sailed from Liverpool Friday for the United States.

The last rites over the remains of R. W. Emerson took place at Concord on Sunday afternoon.

Last Sunday 1,478 immigrants arrived in Baltimore from Bremen, and started the same night for the Western States.

Smith American Organs sold on easy monthly payments, by C. W. Handley & Co., corner 10th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

## THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES

has for more than forty years maintained its position as the leading paper of the West. It ranks above all others in circulation, influence, and in the esteem of its readers, because it is just the kind of paper the people want. It covers the whole ground of a first class family journal. It is larger and better than any high-priced weekly of the kind; its reading matter covers a greater scope, is more entertaining and instructive, and yet it costs

OUR AGENTS EVERYWHERE say it is the easiest paper in the field to canvass for, and readers of one year are so pleased that they are sure to renew their subscriptions. Eight pages—Fifty-four columns for one dollar a year, and the most liberal terms to club agents. Specimen copies free. Send for one before subscribing for any paper. Address Weekly Times, 220 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

## THE DAILY TIMES-STAR

Eight pages, forty-eight columns. Only six dollars a year, \$3 for six months, \$1.50 for three months. Has the largest circulation of any paper in Cincinnati. Is the best advertising medium and the best paper for readers who would know of the world's news promptly as the news can be imparted. Address Times-Star, Cincinnati, O.

## THE SUN

NEW YORK, 1882.  
For the daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$5 50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, or eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or \$7 50 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is also furnished separately at \$1 20 a year, postage paid. The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free.  
Address L. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

## BALDWIN BROS., Carpenters and Contractors,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

Window and Door Frames,

MOULDINGS and BALISTERS, both sawed and turned; FLOORING and CRU- ING, WEATHERBOARDING, and SCOTIA SIDING, tongued and grooved, and DRESSED FINISHING LUMBER, constantly on hand.

Give us a trial, and we guarantee satisfaction. We compete with St. Louis prices [45-1f.] BALDWIN BROS., Ironton, Mo.

CHRISTIAN DINGER. HERMAN DINGER.

## Dinger Bros.,

PROPRIETORS

## Depot Restaurant,

North Main Street, Ironton, Mo.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

## Family Groceries.

EVERYTHING WARRANTED FRESH, PURE.

## Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, on the 31 day of October, 1873, by deed of trust, recorded in Book "V" pages 154 and 155, of Iron County Records of Deeds and Mortgages, Jacob Lutz and Anna Maria Lutz, his wife, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, in Iron county, Missouri, to wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter of section ten; the east half of the southeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section nine; the north half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section sixteen; and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section fifteen—all in township thirty-three, north, of range 4 east, containing 420 acres, more or less;

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a promissory note in said deed described; and, whereas, said note has long since become due and remains unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, and by virtue of the authority in me vested by said conveyance, and in pursuance of the provisions and power of sale in said deed of trust contained, I will, on

the 27th day of May, 1882, between nine o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M. of that day, at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, proceed to sell, as public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the real estate above described, to satisfy said note, interest and expenses of these proceedings. J. A. OS GRANDHOMME, Trustee.

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 30 acres, lying about 4 1/2 miles east of Arcadia, Collette; dwelling one and a half stories high, ten rooms; barn, stable, woodshed, smoke-house and henhouse. Will sell cheap—cash, and balance secured. Apply on premises. MRS. C. BECKWITH, Arcadia, Mo.

## Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Americus T. Shepherd and A. D. Shepherd, his wife, by their deed of trust, dated the 15th day of August, 1874, duly recorded in the office of Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron and State of Missouri, in Book "4," on pages 161, 162 and 163, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying, being, and situate in Iron county, Missouri, to wit:

The following described lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the county of Iron, City of Ironton, and State of Missouri, to wit: Lot number three (3) in block number twenty-three (23), as the same is represented on the recorded plat of the City of Ironton, recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the County of Iron, State of Missouri;

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure a certain promissory note therein described and long since due and unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee, will, on

Monday, May 20th, 1882, at the east front door of the Court House in the city of Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, sell at public vendue the above described property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said note and the costs and expenses of these proceedings. J. O. STEPHENS, Trustee.

J. J. GILMORE, (Representing Southeast Missouri) WITH G. W. Gauss' Sons Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes 419 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ST. LOUIS, MO.